



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND MINERAL RESOURCES



KENYA NATIONAL SAICM IMPLEMENTATION
PLAN FOR KENYA

SAICM Implementation Plan for Kenya is a document prepared for the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya, by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Centre for Chemical Safety (ICCS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The concept of "management" (chemical management development process)" is important in understanding the linkage between chemical and poverty reduction by ensuring chemical management and a linkage relationship to the chemical and future countries.

- Participation among Government, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders in the process are essential for implementation of the Chemical Approach to Environmental Chemical Management (CAEM) and the legal instruments on chemicals.
- Chemical management development can still rely on the existing chemical processes by incorporating them into the broader context of sustainable development, linking chemical to climate change, energy, health and other issues, science awareness and promoting chemical management in the national development plan, chemical safety, energy sharing mechanism and legal instruments, and promoting the "zero approach".
- The role of the technology level in development and use of chemical is key to future problems and benefits in their application. Industrial research and development and scientific and technological innovation are important with regard to future chemical safety and health.
- Improving the capacity building in future must be increased and technology must be linking to other to make the most full and proper linked to the world. Development of chemical, food management, chemical in printing, chemical resources available, for example through the chemical management.
- The importance of chemical management must be a high level of information sharing through chemical management and chemical management. The existing information sharing platform should be used more effectively and widely.

Way forward

- The lack of adequate financial resources, including the funding of activities concerning the implementation of environmental law, and the lack of professional and management of chemicals, which remains in the practical principally as an environmental issue, are the main obstacles to further progress in chemical management, and the main obstacles to achieving the zero goal. The following measures are necessary of the way forward to effectively implement sound chemical management strategies.
- It is essential to make greater efforts to integrate fully the objectives of sound management of chemicals into national budgets and development cooperation. The link between chemical safety and sustainable development must be fully reflected in the national budgeting and proper funding decisions of bilateral development cooperation partners.
- Further regulatory and policies on chemicals need to be reviewed, updated and strengthened. Where appropriate legislation is in place, there is a need to enhance

- Strengthen coordination mechanisms with international support and training on enforcement and compliance. This SGP provides a self-serve for inter-ministerial coordination.
- Fully implement the SGP in the private sector. The SGP is a key element of the private business standards in products. Strengthen the engagement of multiple stakeholders in using chemical management. Promote practices to achieve the goal of the national and international standards. Enhance the coherence and consistency among existing mechanisms, instruments and processes on chemicals management.
- Strengthen the implementation of systems for the prevention of major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response. Develop indicators and metrics, possibly with targets and timetables to assess progress on implementation of the SGP.
- Enhancement and health and safety managers need to become more effective partners in the policy-making process by providing timely information and offering technical data into management systems.
- Strengthen cooperative action on emerging policy issues such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, and e-waste.

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The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) (objective to achieve the safe use of chemicals without Entailment on Sustainable Development) is a strategy that by 2020 chemicals should be produced and used in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the environment by 2020. SAICM was adopted by governments, intergovernmental organizations, private sector and the civil society stakeholders during the First International Conference on Chemicals Management (ICCM) in February 2006 under United Nations auspices. It was reinforced during ICCM-ICCM agreed on indicators for SAICM implementation. The SAICM implementation plan was adopted in 2006. In Japan, to help the implementation of SAICM, Korea has developed a national chemicals profile, a local interministerial coordination mechanism and has carried out its SAICM implementation capacity assessment. From these documents has come the draft implementation plan for SAICM.

1.1 The SAICM Implementation Plan

The present document contains the *SACRM Implementation Plan for Kenya (2011-2016)*, which has as its goal the application of the SACRM for the reduction of risks to human health and the environment associated to chemical products. The plan for specific policies and activities in Kenya, it provides a framework with themes and actions that Kenya needs to address as priorities, thus harmonizing efforts nationally. The plan proposes to strengthen national mechanisms (such as policies, commissions, education programmes, information network, etc.) to facilitate the implementation of more specific chemicals management activities at the national, county and enterprise level. Following the guidelines and recommendations in SACRM Secretariat/UNITAR's *Guidance for Developing SACRM Implementation Plans* (2009), SIP is based in the National chemicals profile and the technical contribution of the SACRM Fiscal Point and other stakeholders who met and analyzed chemicals management circumstances and proposed this methodology.

1.2 TimeSeries

It is a requirement to prepare the plan document 1.5 to a four year period, which represents a medium and extensive plan for building over the already existing programmes, strategies, capacities and activities. In Korea, building on other international practice such as those for management of research, education, science and the emerging issues of nanotechnology. A plan of this sort will allow Korea's main chemical management needs to be set out, and ensure OECD implementation in the nation. At the end of the plan a reflection will indicate the steps to take and the adjustments to be made to the subsequent periods. This will report, current of research according to the countries needs that arise internationally and the new emerging issues in the sector of chemicals.

1.3 Identifying Stakeholders

The Plan has a multi sector and multi discipline's scope, and it is thus fundamental to reflect its different stakeholders and all such stakeholders, government and business that they part in the process of chemical management in Korea. The Plan will be presented at the meeting to the OECD's Steering Committee and the OECD's stakeholders, Korea the National Environmental Council and the President and the Committee. It could have to include in the chemicals (Energy) in Korea. Further the plan identifies ways in which chemicals management can be implemented in the development and especially in ways that will meet energy health and environmental energy, since 2005, as the policy guidance paper the Korea Vision 2020 as well as national and national environmental management and activities.

BACKGROUND

1.4 The International Chemical Governance

In 1992, the members adopted the principles in the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21, a recognizing the importance of ensuring a safe environment for health and the environment as an indispensable principle for achieving sustainable development in the 21st Century. The subject of environmentally sound chemical management is noted in Chapter 19 of Agenda 21,

as a key element for achieving socially and economically sustainable development as a global level regional and national level. It further states the objectives of Chapter 19. In 1995, the International Conference on Chemical Safety was convened at which the High Governmental Forum on Chemical Safety (HCS) was established. This forum agreed on the priority action for the implementation of the programme area of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Since then Korea developed the National Environment and Action Plan of 1994 and the national paper on environment and development of 1995.

1.3 The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management

Subsequently, during the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, a plan was formulated that, by 2020, chemicals should be used and produced in ways that had no transboundary or significant adverse effects on human health and the environment. In support of this goal and other Sustainable Development Goals, the Ministerial Declaration (MD) in February 2002 in Doha adopted SACM as part of a global policy framework covering energy and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD). SACM also sets several existing initiatives such as the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and thus avoiding any duplication. Apart from the adoption of SACM, various activities have been initiated globally, especially focusing on chemical risk management and coordination among actors under national and regional chemical regimes.

1.4 Health and Environment Linkage

Earlier in the process of the international level, in 2005, the Ministers of Health of Africa approved the Liverpool Declaration on environment and health (LVDH) that agreed to continue the active working to implement the plan and programs for health and environmental issues. This reflects the need and willingness to achieve sound chemicals management in the active environmental condition. This declaration is on the matter.

1.5 SACM Subsidization

Subsequently, in September 2010, the SACM Meeting on the Republic was held with the participation of the National chemicals stakeholders. During the meeting, the NCP of SACM implementation in the government sector and priority objectives and activities were established in a SACM Implementation Plan. The priorities for Kenya were achieved based on the priorities identified in the national chemical policy and capacity assessment. The list of priorities was supported by the SACM country-level priorities for Kenya, and the activities established in the Global Plan of Action. Therefore, development of the Plan for Kenya is a part of the international efforts to realize SACM as an integrated approach at the national level, thus facilitating the sound management of chemicals in Kenya.

2.1 INTRODUCTION ANALYSIS

Kenya became a republic on the 12th December 1962 after a century of colonisation by Britain. There are 47 ethnic groups and tribes in the country and therefore, issues of which are influenced by of the extent of economic development. For example, better communication are predominantly Kenyan with others are predominantly, infrastructure, industry, etc. These diverse communities have, over many years, used decisions to protect their health, that of livestock and for controlling pests.

2.1.1 Geography

Kenya is located within the eastern side of the vast continent of Africa and Kenya is important geographical, economic and infrastructural part of East Africa. It shares boundaries with Uganda to the west, Tanzania to the south, Ethiopia to the north, India to the north east and Somalia to the east. Kenya is bounded to the south east by the Indian Ocean, which serves the country as an important outlet and means of transport for the foreign vessels.

Map 2.1.1: Kenya and Neighbouring Countries.

It lies between latitudes 3° 0' N and 4° 00' S and longitudes 35° 00' E and 41° 00' E. It is a large island surrounded by the Indian Ocean, which is bounded by 3° 0' N, 4° 00' S, 35° 00' E, 41° 00' E. Kenya has a large area of 224,961 km². Figure 2.1.1 below shows a map of Kenya and neighbouring countries.



The Atlantic region totally harvests less than 100 000 tonnes of fish as is evident from the central Atlantic. This is only about 20% of catches in the 1970s, as reported by approximately 1000 fishermen, who are active in and around the area (10).

14.4.8 Size The size of fish is about 100-150 kg. Some catches about 1-2 kg or 11-13 kg (not being 15) are kept at land of which some have reached a rather small size or down. This means that only between 10-15 and 100-150 kg of fish had reached land by the country's economy (11 million 1990) (12).

The greater part of the main supply of fish is supplied to the market and is not sold, although there is a narrow strip of the land along the Baltic Ocean coast that is also sold.

1.2 Why Korea's economic situation

The Korean Government and other stakeholders need to appreciate the chemical safety regime (Korea's) in agriculture, programs, activities, which environmental and management of chemicals. Therefore Korea studies the need to coordinate adequate measures to make Korea's national and agricultural chemical safety and management system to be an environmentally sound system.

1.2.1. Opportunities

Korea is a key element of international cooperation in environmental and environmental protection. Korea, in collaboration with the Lake Victoria Environmental Monitoring Program and the European Environment Agency has been 1990 has developed periodic studies in fish, water and sediment. The monitoring is a requirement by the European Union for the fish export from Korea to the region. The fish export from the EU to the EU, 1990, was 100,000 after 10,000 produced concerning analytical results on the safety of our fish in relation to pollution studies.

Involvement in periodic studies analysis in both agricultural and environmental cooperation, and the support to national WHO institutions and the EU Directorate and Regulations related to pesticides, places the requirements in a continuing program for food commodities export, and non-polluted food of origin, as the National Public Health Department (13) under the use of EUP in Public Health and the low tolerance levels of the new to use fish and fish products by the EU.

In order to strengthen Kenya's chemicals and hazardous waste programmes the following happened:

- In the light of the goal of the World Summit Plan of Implementation of extending by 2010 the chemicals act and protocol it was the task to the implementation of significant reform effort to human health and the environment. UNEP agrees especially in the National Environmental Council on program, operations and expenditure on chemicals and waste management.
- The Kenya implements the new globally harmonized system for the classification and labelling of chemicals as soon as possible with a view to having the system operational by the end of 2010.
- UNEP provides procedures for chemicals management of chemicals and hazardous waste.
- Kenya supports the proposal for making and national priorities to promote activities aimed at enhancing the environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste, implementing national environmental agreements, making estimates of costs relating to chemicals and hazardous waste and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data.
- Contribute to the development of coherent and integrated information on chemicals, such as through regular assessment and national pollution status and transfer registers in the sub-region.
- Enhance technical and administrative interlinkage among chemicals and hazardous waste management, including the establishment of an integrated chemicals and hazardous waste at policy level in the Ministry in order to achieve the required administrative effectiveness described through the international environmental governance process and to provide more coherent and systematic services to host agencies and operational assistance to manage chemicals and hazardous waste safely.

12.3 Mainstreaming Chemical Management into Development

Kenya is faced with challenges that will affect how well it can meet international obligations in the approach of Millennium Developmental Agreements and also continue its own obligations and efforts to chemicals and hazardous waste. The UNEP focus contributed to be in order to take good by chemicals and hazardous waste in health and environment.

UNEP also aims to ensure that the use provide the regulatory mechanisms and guidance needed to manage certain chemical of concern in the national level despite their growing market and promote the energy and efficiency. UNEP through use of UNEP provides a fully comprehensive systematic way of addressing issues of chemical risks.

2.3 Mainstreaming Chemicals in Development Issues

There are six policy issues in which chemicals management and reduction is critical. These include:

- Agriculture
- Mining
- Industry
- Fisheries
- Services
- Health
- Environment

The objective of mainstreaming UNEP into development processes is to ensure comprehensive and sustainable approaches to chemical management for efficiency in the use of limited and financial resources and for coordination of national and international work. The overall support programme, growth stage, small enterprises, like procedures and long term environmental and health concerns. An effective entry point is critical if chemical risk issues will be mainstreamed into the national development agenda.

The entry point is priority reduction strategies because adverse effects of some chemicals are compensated by poor people's condition, especially poor farmers because they are directly exposed to chemicals in both occupational and non-occupational settings. Water related diseases caused by contamination, waterborne diseases, human health, impact on soil and respiratory diseases caused by poor indoor air quality, malnutrition, improved roads and environmental health.

2.3.1 The National Profile

The National Chemical Profile and Capacity Assessment identify the national sector as the most vulnerable group in which poor people are exposed to toxic agents, including, especially, poor people and to exposure such as heavy metals, asbestos, dioxins, heavy etc. Provide data and information on chemicals and their use and find to poor communities, exposing populations to the risks of chemicals. Chemicals pose one of the many of which are POPS can be long term toxic effects to human health and the environment.

2.3.2 Relationship to Sustainable Development Goals

Chemicals management is a development issue because they are not only necessary for the growth and development of many sectors, but are closely linked to elimination of poverty.

sustainability, management, environmental issues and social science disciplines and chemical itself. Risk is Mitigation Development Group (MDG) E.G. MDG 1 is to reduce climate change through structural transformation, which would mean use of capital-intensive already production and also use of chemicals for the post harvest protection. Risk use of chemicals that become present in agricultural production. Table 1 shows the sectors where chemicals are critical.

Table 1. Sectors with and no chemicals management

Sector	With/without/chemical categories
Agrochemicals Production	pesticides, agro-phosphates, BOD, PCT, ODR, Mercury, Lead, Nickel
Energy and Mining	oil, coal, BOD, Mercury, BOD, Gas, Heavy Metals, Lead, Nickel
Health	Chemicals
Industry and Water	Water treatment chemicals, dyes, PVC, ODR, BOD, Mercury, Lead and Nickel, oil
Mitigation and Sustainability	Carbon materials, heavy metals, dyes for heavy protection
Urban and Domestic	pesticides, oil, gas, heavy metal, mercury, BOD
Water and Wastewater	PVC, heavy metals, PVC, PVC, Mercury, ODR, Mercury

There are also those areas which are cross sectoral which influence chemicals management. Table 2 shows the cross-cutting factors.

Table 2. Cross Cutting factors

Factor	Key factors/indicators to assess and management practices to be implemented
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budgeting, environmental/chemical management and sustainability• Environmental impact assessment and management• Environmental policy and management• Environmental policy and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management
Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management
Legal and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management• Chemical, physical and environmental impact assessment and management

1.3.1 Seoul and Economic Policy

Under the Economic Plan of the Korea Vision 2030, manufacturing is one of the key sectors expected to achieve the targeted 3.0 per cent economic growth rate per annum by increasing and sustaining its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by at least 10 per cent per annum by the year 2033. The sector will also support the country's social development agenda through creation of jobs, generation of foreign exchange, and attracting local and foreign direct investment. In line with the Ministry's mid-term strategy, with the clear aim of increasing and stabilising its share of economic growth, KPMG and its international framework to which Large and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) will focus its efforts to serve Korea's manufacturing sector to greater heights.

1.3.2 The manufacturing and industrial sector

While Micro and Small Enterprises (MSMEs) provide direct employment to more than 8 Million Koreans, MSMEs, which are an integral part of MSMEs, contribute over 80% of industrial and are also a vital link for innovation and industrialisation in Korea. It is therefore, the responsibility of any Ministry to facilitate industries in Korea, both Large and Small (MSMEs), to ensure competitiveness in local, regional and international markets. Industries across Asia had to diversify towards growth, production and profitability of MSMEs to enable them to operate their operations in increasingly globalised markets.

Product	Volume in Gallons Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec
Antifreeze	318,400	232,244	187,164	305,534
Cong Use				
Automotive	466,878	424,348	395,378	314,430
Cong Use	1,000	-	-	-
Auto Wash	311,144	185,351	245,244	251,411
Products				
Engine Oils	987,472	445,344	587,444	647,435
Cong Use				
Automotive	34,443	95,434	21,340	34,440
Cong Use	49,343	134,470	111,542	142,444
Engine Oils	34,342	134,440	34,440	231,779
Products	-	-	444	-
Automotive	-	-	-	-
Cong Use	-	-	-	134,444
Engine Oils	940	13,440	4,440	11,440
Products				
Other	145,444	145,440	145,330	244,434
Cong Use				

Total VCP

The Stockholm Convention has been used extensively to regulate highly toxic pesticides and pesticide formulations. There is no record of its use to control industrial chemicals. In 2000 Kenya developed the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants which formed the basis for action on the highly toxic pesticides, Polychlorinated biphenyls etc.

As a first step in analyzing the implementation of SAICM in Korea, it is important to review the implementation of the international conventions or initiatives within this approach, such as the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs), the sound management of mercury, and the System Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), among others.

b) Concerning PEERs, Kenya issued out assessments of existing infrastructure for PEER implementation and in Nakuru but has not begun designing national PEER systems.

c) Likewise, the initiative on mercury in dental amalgams has been one of the initiatives by Korea in the last two years to control emissions of mercury into the environment. Some

of the preliminary actions taking place in Kenya for the management of mercury are the development of mercury emissions inventories. Nevertheless, these initiatives are isolated and there is need for an strategy for the management of mercury in Kenya so that it protects both drinking and water used for fish production. Concerning GHS, although Kenya has not accomplished concrete activities for its

d) Implementation, several regional workshops have been held to raise awareness on the subject. Effort has not been made to establish a national-level system but all agree that

the harmonization of national and regional standards is a priority for Korea. The level of state action in the region is high and OECD is a close partner, but the steps to be followed in the region are unclear and they need action. A partnership project is critical to support this.

3.4. Measures to Support SME/MSB Development

Korea Government continues to continue its activities under bilateral Regional and Multilateral cooperation to support SME/MSB. It also strives to enhance regulatory capabilities for both private and public sector such as provision of technical assistance in supporting enterprises in various aspects including selling, finance, competitiveness and product development.

The government has been able to implement the following policy strategies:

- i. Annual monitoring of Environmental Status Index for all major projects and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all new projects.
- ii. Developing and promoting awareness programme in the importance of sustainable development and sustainable consumption.
- iii. Establishing and supporting various production programmes and centers and providing facilities for resources to foster production.
- iv. To foster training programmes to small and medium-sized enterprises, to foster development use of production technology.
- v. Establishing and supporting various production programmes and centers and providing facilities for resources to foster production.
- vi. Establishing and supporting various production programmes and centers and providing facilities for resources to foster production.
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- xxx. Establishing and supporting various production programmes and centers and providing facilities for resources to foster production.

all throughout the contribution of industrial development to poverty eradication and sustainable natural resource management. Evaluation and analysis resources to enhance financial institutions and competitiveness as well as industrial development and transfer environmentally sound technology.

60. Encourage the members of the High Ministerial Conference by WTO members, further strengthen the economic policy dialogue, transparency and capacity building, and ensure the meaningful, effective and full participation of developing countries in multilateral trade negotiations by placing their needs and interests at the heart of the WTO work programme.

61. Enhance the internal control system, effectiveness and regulatory efficacy. Training is also provided concerning national implementation of the Resolution Concerning the Free Market Council (FMC) Procedures for Customs Harmonization Objectives in International Trade and the TradeWise Committee of Experts and Experts Platform (CEP).

4. Budget Tools

Katya is a recent move for citizenship for Canada, Eligible Indian Records, Renewal, Update, Final DMC and Renewal, No more compliance

- Katya becomes a citizen, it is responsible for efficient collection of government revenue and management of funds and expenditure regarding Canada & Indian Nations, Tax, Value Added Tax and other "European" Regulations. Citizens, in a general way, to understand the nature of such a response to the existing legislative framework, the government of India and other countries to ensure compliance with international agreements and national legislation. The various channels of growth through policy, system and structure and expansion of growth have to meet. Legal implementation

With the introduction of a new budgeting system, with technical and financial tools, the government can achieve the effectiveness of such financial operations. The various efforts to all areas and not only in the field of the various administrative practices across a wide range of government policies, a focus on the many other aspects, education or employment. In addition, Katya is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which are the main pillars of the international financial system and the main pillars of the international financial system, providing the mechanism of international trade and cooperation across various regions.

4.1 World Customs Organization

International Customs is a key to the growth and development of economic activities of any country. The various efforts to all areas and not only in the field of the various administrative practices across a wide range of government policies, a focus on the many other aspects, education or employment. In addition, Katya is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which are the main pillars of the international financial system and the main pillars of the international financial system, providing the mechanism of international trade and cooperation across various regions.

4.2 World Trade Organization

- Following the launch of World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations in 1994, following the successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of negotiations and WTO, there is a need to reform the existing system of the WTO and other various international organizations. It is important to note that the various countries of the WTO and the various countries of the WTO are the main pillars of the international financial system and the main pillars of the international financial system, providing the mechanism of international trade and cooperation across various regions. The various efforts to all areas and not only in the field of the various administrative practices across a wide range of government policies, a focus on the many other aspects, education or employment. In addition, Katya is a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, which are the main pillars of the international financial system and the main pillars of the international financial system, providing the mechanism of international trade and cooperation across various regions.

technologies which have been tried and tested in other countries in the region or in other regions either under UNHCR program or through voluntary initiatives.

SAECM Implementation Plans based on the Global Plan of Action (GPA). The national policies for the chemicals management, using not only existing regional initiatives, but also SAECM technical guidelines. Kenya is also in the process of following steps towards the appraisal and implementation of other chemical related policies by the highest policy making institutions, i.e. Parliament.

5.3 Projects

At the moment, projects are also being developed to facilitate and implement national activities related to SACM. These projects will focus mainly on four of the SACM objectives, namely risk reduction, knowledge and information, governance, and capacity building and technical cooperation. Many of these projects are funded by the SACM Quick Start Programme but effort will be made to access the Global Environment Facility funds under the chemicals local area. For national resources funds will be mobilized from the Medium Term Expenditure Framework.

5.4 Justification

Chemicals are widely used in Kenya, as in the rest of the world. Although the manufacture of chemicals is not high in Kenya, the import and formulation rates are. It is recognized that the use of chemicals have adverse effects on human health and the environment thus risks can be reduced through adequate control of their use. The attention to chemicals management has existed for over a decade in Kenya, but the establishment of processes that are immune to regulatory, political, economic delays and interruptions. National coordination towards common goals in chemicals management needs to be improved. A national SAICM Implementation Plan can facilitate the organisation and sustainability of actions in Kenya, unify and harmonise chemicals management work, establish a work plan, and designate national resources to achieve

The Situation Analysis indicates that the effective implementation of SARM in Kenya may be limited by the following factors:

- i. low priority given to chemical safety and SACM-related issues in public agenda;
- ii. limited engagement of SACM in the relevant sectors (health, social and economic development);
- iii. lack of studies to integrate existing initiatives at the national level into the SACM approach;
- iv. lack of strong and permanent Intersectoral Coordinating Committees for chemical management;
- v. insufficient financial resources from national and international sources;
- vi. limited capacity to implement the sound management of chemicals without pumping;
- vii. insufficient disclosure and exchange of information on SACM, its tools and objectives;
- viii. few positive initiatives and low cooperation among stakeholders;
- ix. scarce information exchange between countries in the region on existing best-practices and methodologies;

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- 3.6.2 Priority Group 3:**
Conduct assessment of national chemicals management situation to identify gaps and priorities (CNS)
1. Enhance health services capacity building aiming at improving health protection related to chemicals use
 2. Promoting industry and civil society participation in chemicals management
 3. Laboratory capacity and research strengthening
 4. Chemicals Assessment/Inventory/Classification and Labelling (C/C/N/C/L) (CNS)
 5. Risk assessment: Chemicals facilities related to risk assessment, including the generation and utilization of data regarding risk assessment

- 3.6.2 Priority Group 4:**
1. Strengthening an inter-institutional national coordination mechanism: Project to target national and WHO covering institutional building
 2. Setting national priorities: Develop Integrated National Chemicals Management Programme
 3. Programme and project planning: Need to scale-up Nairobi river project to other towns and counties
 4. Establishing Effective Planning Mechanisms: Capturing chemicals programme in MRPD process, building capacities to enable access to international funds, creating systems for inter-institutional coordination, enhance system for MRPD and implementation
 5. Promote safer chemicals: (SDP for PDS, PDS for no implementation, no programme addressing by and other institutions of global concern
 6. Highlight toxic chemicals and chemicals of global concern (GHS), registered and unregistered chemicals: Develop programme to deal with highly toxic chemicals
 7. Risk, health, use, access and management of restricted chemicals: Strengthen institutionalization of programme on restricted handling, production of guidelines on management of pesticides, implementation of the GHS
 8. Risk, storage and management of industrial chemicals: development of regulation on toxic chemicals, strengthen implementation of the GHS, development of PDS

- ### 5.8 Definition of objectives

5.0.1 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives are:

- Develop and implement policy for the management of risks related to chemical exposure, based on the life cycle approach;
- Establish a continuous education programme on regional priority issues and topics of interest for the effective management of chemical risks;
- Develop a national system of information exchange that is adequate and accessible to all stakeholders;
- Operationalise an information network between focal points or heads of Conventions, Centers, Research Centers or Institutions, Agencies, and other stakeholders;
- Strengthen modalities for international technical cooperation

6.1 Identification/Strategy

To encourage national participation of all sectors from an inter-institutional and intersectoral approach, the national LACM implementation Plan identifies some basic strategies to facilitate its implementation including:

- Facilitation of existing institutional structure to develop and expand activities in the plan
- Reinforcement of local, national and regional cooperation and technical assistance towards, especially, with the participation of the financial institutions' interventions
- Implementation of LACM
- Integrated and transversal approach by mainstreaming chemicals management into national development agenda
- Joint plan of actions with ministries and other organizations and institutions working in charge of chemical safety management, as well as the synergy between institutions and/or institutions
- Promote the life-cycle approach as a framework for decision-making on health and environment/pollution control by chemical and chemical waste

6.2 Resource Requirements

SP-related activities require resources – both human and financial. The degree to which resources are allocated for chemicals related activities is often a reflection of their priority in the broader policy context, while the understanding is increasingly evident in international forums (such as UNEP related issues are recognized at the policy-making level as part of the national development planning agenda, developing an effective programme, however basic, through national planning processes may be a considerable challenge. National resources are usually limited, while the vastness of the problem associated with development – many of which are not immediately recognizable being related to chemicals (i.e. air, soil, resources and wastes). The LACM Implementation Plan development process (chemical sheet)

1. Low priority given to TOXIC CHEMICALS issues on the national agenda;
2. Confused and slow chemical issue-moving low priority, instead, within the industry department competition for resources;
3. Absence of a clear national chemicals management policy (and, as a consequence, unclear priorities in the allocation of funds for various activities and projects);
4. Absence of a national chemical legal framework (e.g. laws, laws, decrees) forcing the government management authorities to national chemical "handling" of funds for strengthening the national chemicals management infrastructure;
5. Absence of a planning strategy for the improvement of chemical management at the national level and lack of knowledge or insight regarding how to design such a strategy;

14. Lack of control or understanding by the user, often due to failure to exchange of information concerning the financial aspects of chemical management and
15. Little experience. Capacity enhancement helps to develop the capacity for safety and health in countries financially in an adequate national chemical safety management infrastructure and
16. Little knowledge or procedures to register and obtain control financial assistance

6.3 Key Components of a Chemicals Business Modernization Strategy

Guidelines to achieve that goal, the policy will cover the following objectives:

1. Reduce uncertainties regarding chemical issues among decision makers and the public;
2. Put chemicals related issues higher on a country's development priority list;
3. Regulatory agencies for chemicals issues understand the country's internal decision-making processes for chemical of governmental decisions and;
4. These responsible for chemicals issues improve their knowledge of external funding opportunities and status of the process of drawing such funding

The GDP strategies assistance from the following potential sources:

- The UNICEF Trust Fund
- Chemicals Management
- Inter-governmental Organization of the ERMIC
- National Development Agency
- State Government/Department and the civil society

Many of the GDP implementation activities require GDP funding provision as they include, for example, Capacity building Policy and regulatory reforms, and Demonstration of innovative technology implementation (i.e. development and application of GDP technologies)

6.4 Partnership Program

The Government of Jordan, the private sector and Ministry could create three horizontally national economic sectors development initiatives in the country. High levels of education and experience of the staff of these initiatives are being being and within the support agencies in various institutions for national implementation of the provision of the Jordanian Government

The use of economic instruments has been identified as a possible strategy in the realization of measures for the implementation of the GDP. It is envisaged that the application of such instruments, together with collaboration with private sector associations, will go a long way

country, including environmental conservation targets. Such accurate information may be classified as follows:

Energy conservation: the importance of economic measures for environmental conservation. This has been repeatedly identified and provisions have been included in the DMCA, 1993. In addition, regulations on the use and application of economic measures have been drafted and consultation is in progress with the Ministry on appropriate implementation prior to approval.

It is also expected that by strengthening support and policy should play a key role in energy conservation for chemical management particularly. This chemical management, indeed, they should play a role in providing for or ensuring that a measure for successful implementation of it.

As a member of the global family of nations, Korea has received support from various national, regional and international organizations for implementation of the Convention, through holding global, regional and nation.

7.6 Resource Mobilisation

7.6.1 Main content of NAC/2010 Funds

7.6.1.1 National Budgets

Europe supports countries meeting with government, donors and national banks. The achievement of the first level of consensus coupled with limited administrative documentation regarding trade liberalisation.

7.6.1.2 NGOs

NGOs play a key role in the realisation of the goals of the Stockholm Convention and other chemical safety agreements. In order to ensure success in the implementation of these Conventions the role that NGOs play is not negatively with regard to industry and administration.

7.6.1.3 UNFPA Regional Programme

Primarily the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with its head quarters in Nairobi, Kenya plays an active role in chemical management. UNDP has made its strong case of the chemical and waste management programme for Europe should take the advantage of the programme.

7.6.1.4 The African Development Programme (ADP)

Europe has initiated the Stockholm Convention and therefore qualified to benefit from the Africa Development Programme (ADP). The ADP complements the Stockholm Convention in addressing chemical and hazardous material management. The objective of the ADP is to develop and fully deploy of all chemical products in Africa and establish priority activities to avoid food chain contamination. The programme aims to identify of all chemical products and associated control for safe consumption and usage practices. The ADP also addresses the development of preventive measures and provides capacity building and institutional strengthening on important issues relating to chemicals.

7.6.1.5 Programme Under UNDP Regional Office for Africa

Other important organisations are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). This is the principal agent covering pesticides use particularly with regard to the agricultural industry which is in greatest focus.

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The International Labour Organization (ILO) steps in where issues of human health and in particular employee safety in work environments where Toxic chemicals and other potentially harmful chemicals are exposed to the employees.

The World Health Organization participates also in the protection of human health and will carry out research into eliminating health risks resulting from chemicals. In Kenya WHO is involved in finding alternatives to Toxic chemicals that are detrimental to human health such as DDT.

Working with these organisations is important as it benefits the country by giving access to information, human resources and financial resources. Involvement in programs and projects organised by these organisations also encourages cooperation with other countries, which is

- [illegible]

8.6.1 Annual Operational Plan

At the end of each year, the IACM National Forum will prepare and approve an annual Operational Plan (OAP), which outlines various tasks to be carried out in the national level, in accordance with the particular needs of each sector. Where applicable to each sector, the OAP should be also known and approved by those to agencies and working bodies and be used as medium for operational planning.

8.6.2 Annual reports

The progress reports of the Plan will be presented every year, following format and guidelines defined by the IACM.

The reports will be prepared by the IACM Implementation Plan in Korea. This report includes data and the support for the following categories: final development of activities, implementation of projects, evaluation during the implementation period and various data to verify these problems, evaluation of progress in light of the objectives of the Plan, and details of expenditures.

8.6.3 Mid-term review and Final Evaluation

At the beginning of the third year, a complete mid-term review should be carried out (2 years in the same manner). At the end of the execution period of the plan, a final evaluation should be carried out.

8.6 Next steps

After the presentation of the document on the IACM National Forum

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